# THE CONCEPT OF A DECENTRALISED PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT

DANIEL DIOSI

“The Decentralised People’s Government Charter offers a forward-thinking vision for a future where power is in the hands of citizens. The proposal introduces tangible benefits such as guaranteed basic work, protection from financial surveillance, and housing security, fundamentally redesigning the current, outdated social contract.”

*Daniel Diosi, Author*

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# The Need for Decentralisation

By 2025, it has become increasingly evident that the general populace possesses considerable capacity for self-organisation and for developing robust alternatives to conventional media and financial systems. The emergence of independent narratives on social media, decentralised currencies, self-funded journalism, peer-to-peer services, and community networks has flourished, often without requiring traditional governmental permission, funding, or direct involvement. This organic growth suggests a shift in how societal functions can be managed and highlights areas where traditional state-controlled platforms may be perceived as less adaptive or current.

Centralised governance, regardless of its specific form—be it democratic, dictatorial, or monarchical—often exhibits a recurring pattern: the concentration of power within a limited elite. While populations may be granted periodic opportunities to select representatives from this elite, the fundamental framework for policy implementation and taxation frequently remains unchanged. This can create an impression of choice that does not always translate into substantive shifts in governance direction.

Recent global events have underscored the implications of such centralised decision-making. The early 2020s witnessed a significant global health crisis, where governmental responses, including lockdowns, digital vaccine passes, employment conditionalities, and curfews, prompted widespread public concern. Measures initiated for public health also established foundational digital identification infrastructures, exemplified by the EU's Green Certificate. Subsequently, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict emerged, leading European leaders to commit national financial and military reserves with limited direct citizen consultation. This period also witnessed significant human cost and economic strain, including a sharp increase in energy prices, alongside a continued erosion of the middle class. These economic pressures disproportionately affect families.

Similarly, policies regarding mass immigration have been implemented despite significant public opposition, with over 65% of EU citizens reportedly opposing increased immigration according to Eurobarometer 2022-23. These policies, often justified by economic rationales, have been observed to exert

downward pressure on wages and exacerbate housing crises, leading to situations where local populations face increased competition from externally sourced labour.

By 2025, a notable characteristic of many governments is the perceived diminished reliance on direct public consent for policy implementation. Policies are frequently initiated from the top down, with public dissent often appearing to be disregarded or deflected. Concurrently, surveillance capabilities are expanding, fiscal burdens are increasing, and the citizen's role may transition from represented stakeholder to monitored subject. Discussions around the reintroduction of military conscription in countries like Germany, France, and the UK highlight public anxieties regarding future obligations. Furthermore, reports indicate a reduction in social services funding, potentially reallocated towards rearmament efforts or other priorities.

The infrastructure for extensive societal monitoring has progressed. Since 2014, EU policies like eIDAS, digital wallets, and AI profiling systems indicate a trend towards algorithmic governance. This development implies an increasing conditionality in access to banking, mobility, and social participation. Critically, mechanisms for expressing dissenting views have become more constrained, often through digital suppression methods like shadow-banning or algorithmic filtering. Individuals articulating dissenting opinions, including academics, whistleblowers, or ordinary citizens, may face stigmatisation. While debate may not be formally outlawed, its visibility can be significantly reduced. This evolving landscape suggests a shift from direct democratic engagement towards a system of managed perception and narrative enforcement. Historical parallels serve as a reminder of the need for vigilance against policy changes that incrementally restrict citizen will.

Existing political ideologies, encompassing both globalist and nationalist perspectives, tend to converge on the principle of centralisation. The former seeks broader influence unimpeded by national barriers, while the latter often invokes national identity. In either construct, the citizen can remain excluded, with their primary value potentially perceived in taxable capacity rather than direct political agency.

This book introduces a fundamentally different approach, drawing inspiration from proven successful systems in nations such as Switzerland. It proposes a new social contract where the populace directly governs, and policies are determined through open participation, public voting, and local autonomy, bypassing traditional intermediaries such as lobbies, corporations, or unelected bureaucracies. This is the vision of the Decentralised People's Government model.

The demonstrated capacity for managing decentralised financial systems, developing independent media, fostering community networks, and building digital ecosystems of trust indicates a readiness to extend decentralisation to governance itself. The potential implications of inaction are significant. Economic liberty, cultural survival, and national sovereignty warrant protection from decisions made without broad public consent. Fundamental issues such as war, taxation, and surveillance should be civic choices, not executive prerogatives.

# The Framework of a Decentralised People's Government

## I. The Decentralised Governance Model: Reclaiming Local Autonomy

In contemporary governance, decision-making regarding local communities frequently originates from distant central authorities, often demonstrating limited understanding of specific local needs or priorities. This systemic disconnect extends to critical areas such as educational funding, infrastructure maintenance, public health policy, and housing allocation, where direct local input is currently minimal.

The proposed Decentralised People's Government model fundamentally alters this dynamic through the systematic devolution of authority from centralised bureaucracies to autonomous, community-led councils. These councils are conceived as the foundational units of governance, exercising substantive control over budgetary allocations, legislative processes, and policy implementation at the local level.

This framework empowers communities to directly manage their own infrastructure and public services, eliminating reliance on central government grants or extensive reporting to national or supranational bodies. Local policy determinations, such as the construction of educational facilities, road infrastructure, or renewable energy systems, will be subject to direct public vote. This mechanism ensures explicit citizen participation and transparent budgetary oversight, thereby embedding intrinsic accountability within the governance structure.

Furthermore, this decentralised approach fosters innovation. Communities gain the capacity to initiate diverse solutions, including alternative energy cooperatives or novel educational programmes. Successful initiatives will gain traction and potential replication based on demonstrated efficacy and transparency, rather than a central directive. This contrasts sharply with current

monolithic state models, where uniform policies often prove incongruous with varied local conditions, leading to suboptimal outcomes and public dissatisfaction. The model posits that local populations possess superior knowledge of their own requirements compared to distant technocrats. Should a local council exhibit inefficiency or corruption, the populace retains the inherent right to dissolve and reconstitute it, circumventing protracted delays associated with national electoral cycles.

The concept of autonomy also extends to the preservation of cultural integrity. Communities are afforded the liberty to maintain their distinct local customs, languages, traditions, and values, provided these practices do not infringe upon the constitutionally protected rights of others. This system promotes a framework of decentralised harmony, facilitating the coexistence of diverse societal approaches under a unified legal umbrella of dignity and fundamental rights.

Moreover, local autonomy is anticipated to counteract political apathy. Direct and visible local decision-making processes correlate with increased citizen engagement, integrating democratic participation into daily life. Empirical evidence from Switzerland, where numerous communes operate with significant efficiency and contribute to high living standards, substantiates the viability of this model.

The era of undifferentiated, "one-size-fits-all" policymaking is superseded. This model offers a future where citizen input is continuously consequential within their community, addressing issues directly pertinent to their lives, and determined by their local peers. It represents a shift towards authentic democracy, driven by direct participation rather than managed perception.

The subsequent sections will delineate specific mechanisms by which this new social contract operationalises enhanced financial freedom, transparent public contributions, a genuinely free market, empowered direct voting, guaranteed work and dignity, robust anti-corruption measures, community-led development, the integral role of public participation in governance, and the inviolable protection of fundamental rights.

## II. Core Tenets of the Decentralised Model

The Decentralised People's Government framework is structured around several key operational principles designed to empower citizens and ensure accountable governance.

### 1. Restored Financial Autonomy

Current financial systems in Europe are characterised by pervasive oversight and automated profiling, subjecting individuals to continuous surveillance of their transactions and financial behaviour. The Decentralised People's Government model abolishes this extensive financial surveillance. Unless substantiated by a legal investigation demonstrating just cause, an individual's income, purchases, transfers, or savings are considered private matters. This re-establishes individual dignity and the presumption of innocence within the financial sphere, contrasting with the current default treatment of citizens as potential suspects.

Under this framework:

- Automatic financial reporting to the state is eliminated.
- There are no imposed limits on the volume of funds that can be stored, sent, or received.
- Profiling based on personal financial data is prohibited.
- Financial institutions are mandated to serve clients without an obligation to report private transactions to the state.

The system will also endorse the universal acceptance of decentralised currencies, including cryptocurrencies, community credits, and trade coins, as legitimate tender. This measure aims to counteract governmental monopolies over currency issuance and prevent its potential weaponisation against dissenting individuals. A parallel public financial framework guarantees access to essential services and funds as a right, independent of compliance scores. This reform is particularly beneficial for the working class and independent entrepreneurs, who are disproportionately affected by current compliance-based banking systems. While concerns regarding tax evasion may arise, the implementation of a simplified, transparent tax model is intended to diminish

such incentives, fostering voluntary compliance. Ultimately, this initiative seeks to restore the fundamental right to privacy and economic autonomy.

**2. Reforming Public Contribution: Beyond Progressive Taxation**

Traditional progressive taxation models, often justified by moral imperatives, frequently result in inefficient resource allocation, inflate bureaucratic overheads, and fund initiatives not explicitly endorsed by the citizenry. These systems tend to penalise successful individuals while offering loopholes for large corporations and political affiliates.

The proposed framework introduces a capped, flat, and transparent public contribution system. Under this model, all citizens contribute the same percentage of their income, eliminating tiered rates, loopholes, and disincentives for economic success. This streamlined approach is designed to fund essential public services while preventing the emergence of a financially unaccountable administrative class.

While contributions are compulsory, the system's minimal, predictable, and proportional nature fosters voluntary compliance and civic ownership. A universal, flat tax rate, for example, 10%, replaces the complex current structures of income tax, corporate tax, social contributions, and other levies. This simplification is anticipated to eliminate extensive compliance industries, reduce arbitrary audits, and depoliticise tax policy.

Governmental entities will be constrained from unilaterally adjusting tax rates without direct citizen approval via national vote. Furthermore, the diversion of public funds into opaque channels such as foreign aid, consultancy fees, or corporate bailouts will require explicit public consent. This model aims to restore dignity to economic activity, ensuring individuals are not financially penalised for success or discouraged from contributing more due to excessive taxation.

**Under this framework:**

- All taxes are capped and flat.
- Local communities retain the right to vote on additional contributions, provided they have a clear purpose and defined expiry.
- Large-scale redistribution schemes are superseded by guaranteed opportunities.

This reimagined taxation system functions as a fair exchange between citizens and the shared infrastructure, rather than a mechanism of control.

**3. Enabling a Truly Free Market Economy**

The contemporary understanding of a "free market" often pertains to a system advantageous primarily to a select few, characterised by an intricate web of regulations, licences, and administrative barriers that impede competition and stifle smaller enterprises. The Decentralised People's Government model eliminates these impediments, ensuring a genuinely open, fair, and accessible market. Regulatory burdens are reduced to the absolute minimum necessary for public health, safety, and commercial integrity.

For instance, establishing a small food business currently involves numerous permits, inspections, registrations, and certifications prior to the commencement of operations. This system is often designed to exclude smaller players.

**Under the proposed framework:**

- Micro-businesses can be registered swiftly.
- A clear, upfront flat tax is applied.
- Publicly accessible startup toolkits replace complex legal documentation.
- Businesses are trusted by default, with inspections initiated only in response to specific complaints.

This fosters an environment conducive to entrepreneurship and growth for individuals across various professions. The reduction of bureaucratic hurdles also diminishes the influence of monopolies, enabling smaller competitors to

emerge and promoting merit-based innovation over legal resource advantages. The framework advocates for the elimination of intermediary roles that primarily extract value without contributing substantively to commerce, such as certain agents, resellers, notaries, and licensing bodies.

Public procurement will be localised and transparent, actively prioritising smaller suppliers who meet basic criteria, thereby dismantling existing cartel-like structures. Furthermore, the system encourages cooperative business models by facilitating the formation of local enterprises without requiring state permission. Publicly funded, open-source digital tools will create a transparent ledger of registered businesses, peer ratings, and community recommendations, enabling citizens to directly support verified and high-performing enterprises.

This approach transforms enterprise from a corporate monopoly into a civic norm, fostering thriving local economies where entrepreneurship is a default path and skills are transmitted intergenerationally. It ensures a market that functions as an accessible arena for all, rather than a restrictive enclosure, promoting job creation, price stability, and economic dignity.

**4. Empowered Direct Democratic Participation**

In conventional democracies, citizen political power is largely confined to periodic electoral rituals, where choice is limited to a few centrally vetted candidates, often resulting in decisions made without public consultation. The Decentralised People's Government model fundamentally re-establishes true civic power, enabling direct citizen participation in legislative and policy decisions.

**Citizens will directly vote on critical issues, including:**

- Allocation of foreign aid.
- Authorisation of military actions, including conscription.
- Major economic policy shifts, such as sanctioning or adopting new currency systems.
- Public health mandates, lockdowns, or surveillance.
- Migration and citizenship regulations, particularly regarding local community integration.

These pivotal decisions, which shape the nation's future, are rarely subject to direct public mandate in current systems. The framework institutes structured civic referenda, where national votes are automatically triggered upon reaching defined support thresholds via verified signatures, local council proposals, or citizen campaigns.

While critics may question public competence on complex issues, citizens are routinely entrusted with significant responsibilities in other societal roles. Switzerland provides an enduring example of a nation successfully utilising this model for decades across a range of policy areas, demonstrating that it fosters accountability rather than chaos.

Under this model, votes are legally binding, ensuring that public opinion translates directly into policy outcomes, rather than being subjected to political dilution. Technological advancements facilitate seamless voting processes, whether digital or in-person, securely linked to a universal citizen ID, thereby ensuring that political influence is derived from citizenship, not party affiliation. Certain decisions, notably military engagement or significant tax increases, will mandate public voting without exception, even in emergency contexts. This necessitates that governments persuade the populace rather than override its will.

This mechanism also safeguards public will against manipulation by lobbyists, foreign interests, or clandestine agreements, transforming public opinion into an active political force. It fosters increased citizen responsibility, encouraging engagement in informed debate and decision-making, thereby reinstating democracy as a shared, collective responsibility. Ultimately, political power, rather than being periodically delegated, is permanently returned to the individual citizen.

**5. Guaranteed Work and Dignity for All**

The contemporary economy often presents work as a conditional privilege or a burdensome obligation, leaving millions marginalised due to market misalignment, low wages, or bureaucratic barriers. This systemic exclusion erodes individual dignity and stifles the desire to contribute.

The Decentralised People's Government model rectifies this injustice by proposing a universal right to dignified work, functioning as a fundamental human right and civic principle, distinct from forced labour or welfare handouts. Every individual willing to contribute to their community or society will be guaranteed access to meaningful, fairly compensated employment. These opportunities will be managed through community-level initiatives and public cooperatives, directly responsive to local needs and approved by local councils, rather than being dictated by centralised agencies.

Examples of such civil missions include riverbank restoration, digitising archives, housing refurbishment, park maintenance, or elder care. Individuals seeking employment can enrol, participate, and earn with full dignity. This ensures that no one is left idle due to a lack of designated roles within a centralised system; society itself becomes the employer of last resort, offering useful, non-humiliating projects. Historical precedents, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps in the US during the 1930s, demonstrate the efficacy of such models in transforming landscapes and livelihoods. The proposed framework updates this concept for the digital and decentralised era, providing purpose and a path for every willing individual.

Unlike traditional welfare systems, which often involve suspicion, extensive paperwork, and stigmatisation, this new model is proactive, simplified, and empowering. Individuals will not be required to "prove" hardship; rather, they will be offered the opportunity to contribute, an offer that most are expected to accept. Local control over budgets and project definition ensures transparency and prevents the misuse of funds by intermediaries or ineffective "activation programmes". This re-establishes the dignity of work by designing a system that maximises human potential, fostering community cohesion and reintegrating forgotten individuals as valued contributors. This represents a realistic governance approach centred on human dignity.

**6. Accountability for Corruption**

In many contemporary democracies, corruption is often absorbed and normalised within the political system, with public officials frequently evading accountability for misuse of public funds. The Decentralised People's Government model fundamentally redefines public office as a position of inherent accountability.

Every public role, from ministerial positions to local council leadership, will be subject to oversight by independent citizen audit councils. These auditors will be impartially selected from the citizen pool, similar to jury duty, ensuring detachment from political influence. This mechanism facilitates rapid intervention: if a public official is found to have misdirected funds, an audit panel can immediately freeze the transaction and initiate a transparent review. Confirmed wrongdoing results in immediate suspension, public naming, and prosecution without special privileges.

The framework institutes a "one-strike" policy for violations of public trust, leading to permanent disqualification from all future public office for those who misuse public money, abuse their position, or conceal critical information. Citizens will possess direct mechanisms to initiate investigations; a defined petition threshold can trigger a formal audit that must be addressed within a strict timeframe.

**Transparency is enforced at the foundational level:**

- All public contracts exceeding a minor threshold will be published in real-time.
- Budgets, expenses, and meeting minutes will be open-access.
- Undisclosed lobbyist meetings, private dinners, or undeclared donations constitute grounds for immediate review.

While this may appear idealistic, elements of such transparency and citizen oversight already exist in various forms globally, such as crowd-sourced constitutions in Iceland, online public consultation platforms in Taiwan, and digital government spending trackers in Estonia. This framework integrates and scales these proven systems into a unified, citizen-empowered structure. The objective is to eliminate impunity for corrupt officials and foster an environment where citizens are empowered to act against corruption rather than merely observe it.

**7. Local Community Empowerment**

Under current systems, decisions affecting local communities—ranging from infrastructure projects to public space allocation—are predominantly made by remote central authorities, often resulting in policies misaligned with local

needs and lacking accountability. This approach treats local communities as passive recipients of national policy, despite local populations possessing superior understanding of their own requirements.

The proposed framework institutes fundamental local autonomy. Each community, town, or city district will elect its own council and, crucially, retain control over its dedicated budget. This eliminates reliance on central government funding requests. Local councils will operate transparently and non-partisanly, with participatory mechanisms.

**Key functions of local councils include:**

- Conducting open assemblies for significant spending decisions.
- Publishing real-time transparency reports on budgets and voting outcomes.
- Being subject to recall by residents if performance is unsatisfactory.

For instance, a rural town requiring road repairs or a community centre, which currently faces delays or neglect from central ministries, would, under this model, possess its own discretionary budget. The local council would present project proposals, which the community would approve via online or public assembly votes, enabling swift implementation with local labour and oversight.

Beyond fiscal matters, local security plans, small-scale housing initiatives, public art, and educational curriculum additions can all be determined locally, within a framework that guarantees fundamental rights while permitting cultural flexibility. This is not merely hypothetical; models in Switzerland, with its fiscally and politically autonomous communes, and examples like participatory budgeting in Porto Alegre, Brazil, demonstrate that devolving decisions to the local level significantly enhances trust, engagement, and outcomes. This system fosters greater community responsibility.

The proposed framework universalises this principle, ensuring no central authority can override local community will without due process, thereby establishing upward accountability. It advocates for a transition from remote bureaucracy to community-driven governance.

## 8. Public Mandate for Military Action

Military engagement, representing the gravest decision a state can make, frequently bypasses public mandate in contemporary governance, with actions initiated through elite consensus rather than citizen approval. The Decentralised People's Government framework unequivocally mandates that all significant military actions require the explicit consent of the populace.

Any military intervention involving ground forces, airstrikes, or sustained overseas deployments can only proceed following a public vote. While immediate self-defence operations may constitute an exception, any extended involvement necessitates a public referendum within 30 days. This policy is designed not to promote pacifism, but to ensure accountability. Defence capabilities will remain robust to protect national integrity. However, no government will be authorised to commit lives, expend substantial public funds, or incur international consequences without the informed consent of its citizens.

Historical precedents demonstrate the risks of bypassing public mandate: the Iraq War, initiated on questionable grounds, resulted in significant civilian casualties; the Libyan intervention led to state fragmentation and instability; and major European states committed extensive resources to the Russo-Ukrainian conflict without public consultation. This framework posits that public approval for such decisions would foster greater caution and honesty in leadership.

Furthermore, the model addresses domestic militarisation. The deployment of military or paramilitary forces on home soil for surveillance, emergency control, or civil unrest will require a vote by the local population, overseen by independent civilian councils. This prevents the misuse of security pretexts to curtail civil liberties or transform national armed forces into instruments of social management. Ultimate authority on the legitimacy of force resides with the people, not with political parties, military commands, or unelected committees.

This approach strengthens national cohesion by aligning governmental power with popular will, enhancing legitimacy during conflicts and preventing abuse. Switzerland's long-standing practice of citizen referenda on defence policy

illustrates that such direct public involvement reinforces national sovereignty. The framework therefore, enshrines the principle that war decisions are fundamentally the prerogative of the people.

**9. Immutable Civic Rights**

Fundamental rights are not privileges subject to political expediency, emergency decrees, or the arbitrary decisions of temporary leadership. Yet, recent history demonstrates the ease with which essential liberties—including speech, privacy, and bodily autonomy—can be suspended under the guise of crisis. The Decentralised People's Government model permanently safeguards these rights.

A set of unalterable, non-negotiable rights will be codified into law, directly voted on, defined, and protected by the people. These rights form the constitutional foundation of the new system, impervious to erosion by any authority, political entity, or regulation.

**Key immutable rights include:**

- **Freedom of Speech:** No citizen shall be subject to censorship, algorithmic suppression, or punitive measures for expressing personal opinions, criticisms of government, or political positions, whether online or in public.
- **Bodily Autonomy:** No government may coerce medical procedures, injectables, or identification implants under any circumstances, including during declared emergencies.
- **Digital Privacy:** Individuals retain the right to communicate, browse, and store data without unlawful surveillance or third-party profiling. Blanket data harvesting and social scoring are prohibited.
- **Property Rights:** No entity, public or private, can seize, freeze, or interfere with personal property, land, or assets without clear legal cause, due process, and full citizen protection.
- **Movement & Association:** Individuals may travel, gather, and organise freely, without restriction based on political, medical, or social status.

These rights are further reinforced by the establishment of Permanent Rights Councils—citizen-led oversight bodies vested with the authority to investigate violations, halt abusive policies, and challenge governmental overreach at any level. These locally elected councils will operate with full transparency and possess the legal power to issue emergency protections. This mechanism ensures that citizens possess direct legal instruments to counter attempts by authorities to suppress dissent, freeze accounts, or mandate digital ID enrolment.

Recent history has demonstrated instances where fundamental rights were curtailed during crises, including the suppression of protests, freezing of bank accounts without trial, expansion of digital surveillance targeting dissenters, and compelled content removal without judicial oversight. This model asserts that such conditional tolerance of freedoms is unacceptable. Rights must be most robust during crises, not suspended. A government capable of unilaterally revoking freedoms fundamentally asserts ownership over its citizens, a condition antithetical to a free society. This framework is built upon inherent trust in the populace, codifying rights as inviolable principles of governance.

## III. Practical Reforms for Enhanced Civic Engagement and Economic Justice

The Decentralised People's Government represents a structural reorientation that empowers individuals at both federal and regional levels, ensuring policies reflect local values and priorities. This enables local councils to establish specific regulations on matters ranging from retail standards to migration policy, and for regions to determine drug laws based on community standards, while upholding fundamental rights. The following initiatives are proposed as practical reforms enabled by this governance model:

### 1. Debt Structure Reform: Capital-First Repayment

Current lending practices often prioritise interest collection before principal repayment, perpetuating debt cycles and inhibiting wealth accumulation. A decentralised civic structure can mandate that financial institutions prioritise the recovery of original capital before the collection of interest. This structural change is projected to significantly shorten repayment timelines, empowering

individuals and families to build wealth more effectively. Financial products would be subject to oversight by citizen-appointed financial councils, preventing misleading or exploitative credit offerings. Unfair practices, such as compounding penalties, undisclosed fees, or irresponsible advertising, would be subject to investigation via citizen reporting channels, with real enforcement power.

**2. Public-Interest Standards for Strategic Industries**

Companies operating within strategic sectors—including energy, healthcare, housing, pharmaceuticals, and mass retail—will be required to adhere to stringent public-interest benchmarks. These benchmarks, defined and reviewed by citizen councils, include:

- **Migration-impact transparency:** Employers and agencies must disclose the effects of imported labour on local wages.
- **Retail ethics:** Supermarkets must ensure the provision of high-quality products at equitable prices, preventing the practice of marketing lower-tier goods at premium rates.
- **Energy fairness:** Utility providers must implement predictable, equitable pricing structures and reinvest a defined portion of profits into public infrastructure.
- **Drug policy compliance:** Pharmaceutical companies must disclose lobbying activities and adhere to community-based drug approval guidelines.

Failure to meet these obligations may result in citizens voting to revoke operating licences.

**3. Enhanced Commercial Freedom**

The proposed system introduces a 0% income tax for self-employed individuals earning under €5,000 per month. This provides artists, freelancers, craftspeople, gig workers, and nascent entrepreneurs with economic breathing room and eliminates complex reporting requirements, fostering dignity and growth. Employed individuals may also opt into a semi-independent worker status with similar freedoms. Furthermore, all social services contributions become voluntary, allowing individuals to choose whether to contribute to

public pensions, health insurance, or civil relief funds, moving away from mandatory, one-size-fits-all policies.

**4. Community-Controlled Resource Allocation**

Under this framework, city budgets and resources will be controlled by local councils, directly elected by residents, rather than being determined by distant central authorities. Community votes will dictate the allocation of funds, such as for road construction versus elderly care, job initiatives, or school infrastructure. All budgetary allocations, supplier contracts, and cost structures will be publicly accessible and traceable in real-time via digital ledgers.

**5. Regional Sovereignty on Contentious Issues**

The Charter permits local regions to establish policies on contentious issues, including drug laws, immigration controls, and education standards, in alignment with the will of their citizens, provided these do not infringe upon core national rights. This flexibility allows for diverse local approaches; for example, psilocybin therapy might be legally regulated in one region while entirely prohibited in another, or one city may permit regulated immigration while another opts against it. This localised approach ensures communities retain cultural and social integrity within a broader civic network, representing a form of responsive governance. These examples illustrate the possibilities when power is truly vested in the people, offering a practical, scalable, and human-centred alternative to rigid, extractive systems.

## IV. Governance as a Dynamic Operating System for Democracy

Within the Decentralised People's Government model, governance transcends a traditional vertical command structure to become a dynamic, citizen-powered operating system—a neutral, efficient infrastructure facilitating collective will. The government's role is not to dictate direction but to facilitate democratic momentum, operating as a service provider rather than a ruler. This can be conceptualised as the civic equivalent of an open-source platform, designed to serve rather than control. The state transforms into a transparent, non-partisan entity engineered to enable citizens to directly shape public

policy and ensure their values are reflected in national trajectories, unmediated by party politics or corporate lobbying.

**1. Participatory Policy and Public Feedback**

The government's primary function is to actively listen, research, and respond to the will of the people. It will maintain continuous national feedback systems —open, voluntary, and non-invasive—to identify public needs, frustrations, and ideas. Data will be collected anonymously and ethically, with full public oversight, and utilised to formulate policy proposals for direct citizen voting. For example, in situations of housing unaffordability, the government would analyse public sentiment and economic data, investigate root causes, and present multiple policy options for public approval, which would then become legally binding.

**2. Transparent Operations and Oversight**

All governmental operations, including budgeting, project tendering, public spending, and departmental performance, will be fully visible to citizens. A publicly accessible digital dashboard will provide real-time data on:

- Budgets and allocations.
- Active projects and their progress.
- Procurement contracts and vendors.
- Salaries of officials and civil servants.
- Audit trails for all major decisions.

Citizens will possess not only monitoring capabilities but also intervention rights. Should a department underperform or exhibit signs of corruption, citizens can initiate a vote of dismissal, leading to personnel or leadership replacement if approved by a majority.

**3. Strategic Tasks and Peacekeeping**

Even within this citizen-centric framework, national security and public order remain paramount. The government will maintain robust peacekeeping and emergency task forces, prepared to act when public safety or national integrity are threatened. These forces are accountable to the populace, not to a single

leader. Their actions must be justified, recorded, and made transparent, unless temporarily restricted under emergency mandates approved by citizen vote. Diplomatic and operational duties, encompassing international representation, trade agreements, national infrastructure, and public utilities, will be professionally managed, subject to continuous review and approval via citizen vote or citizen-elected supervisory boards.

**4. Dismissal and Reconfiguration Rights**

Unlike traditional democracies where citizen power is largely limited to infrequent elections, this model grants citizens active rights to trigger systemic change. These rights include the power to:

- Initiate the dismissal of any official.
- Freeze or reallocate budgets.
- Block foreign commitments.
- Restructure or abolish government departments.
- Commission external audits at any time.

This continuous feedback mechanism ensures the government remains adaptive and aligned with the public will.

**5. Civic Shares and Wealth Participation**

Every citizen effectively becomes a shareholder in the nation. Contributions are viewed as investments, allowing individuals to potentially earn dividends or accrue social credit as the nation prospers. This social credit may be redeemable for priority access to housing, education, or investment opportunities. Higher financial or public service contributions correlate with increased individual stake in national wealth. This represents a literal form of citizen ownership, designed to foster unity, loyalty, and long-term strategic thinking.

The Decentralised People's Government model does not eliminate governance; rather, it redefines it as a transparent platform for democracy, accountability, and progress. It retains the essential components of order, legal clarity, and continuity, while ensuring these elements serve the populace.

## V. Operationalising the Transition: From Vision to Reality

The implementation of the Decentralised People's Government model is envisioned as a disciplined political transition, grounded in realism and local legitimacy, designed to operate within existing legal frameworks incrementally and peacefully.

### 1. Local Implementation as Proof of Concept

The initial phase of implementation focuses on municipal leadership, rather than national parliamentary action. Local governments and independent political movements can pilot elements of the system through measures such as:

- **Citizen-driven budgeting:** Citizens directly vote on the allocation of segments of local budgets, with real-time dashboards tracking expenditures and results.
- **Policy polling platforms:** Digital participation systems enabling citizens to propose and vote on local issues, including transportation, safety measures, or small-business support.
- **Public oversight panels:** Randomly selected citizens or elected community members auditing significant decisions, contracts, and projects.

These initiatives can be launched by city mayors, district councils, or municipal alliances, even within existing national legislative constraints. Their demonstrable effectiveness will serve as irrefutable proof of concept for the broader model.

### 2. Political Integration and Systemic Alignment

Any political entity adopting this framework would undergo a fundamental redefinition, presenting itself as a catalyst for historic change. The Decentralised People's Government concept offers a coherent blueprint for civic empowerment, digital transparency, and fiscal fairness that transcends traditional ideological divides. Such an entity could initiate impact without a full parliamentary majority, beginning with transparency reforms, budget disclosure mandates, citizen co-legislation proposals, and voluntary referenda,

thereby signalling transformative intent to voters. As public demand for meaningful participation grows due to the demonstrable success of decentralist principles, even traditional political organisations will be compelled to adapt, fostering an evolutionary pressure where legitimacy is earned, not inherited. This process is anticipated to dismantle the prevalent dualistic political system, enabling democracy to flourish through competition of ideas and implementation rather than mere brand loyalty or personality cults.

**3. Responsible Global Integration**

A nation adopting a decentralised governance model must continue to engage in international diplomacy, uphold treaty obligations, and adhere to fundamental global standards of law, commerce, and human rights. The framework assumes full compliance with international norms, concurrently asserting the right of its citizens to determine domestic priorities. Implementation does not necessitate immediate confrontation with the international community; rather, it prioritises internal legitimacy and public value creation. As tangible results accumulate and civic engagement deepens, global observers, including foreign governments and human rights organisations, are expected to increasingly perceive the model not as a disruption, but as a pioneering approach.

**4. Fostering a Principled Path Forward**

Successful implementation necessitates maturity and credibility from its proponents. Advocates must avoid emotionalism, populist rhetoric, or confrontational posturing. This initiative is fundamentally a civic project, not a retaliatory political fantasy. Each step must demonstrate that this system offers not merely critique, but a superior alternative grounded in logic, fairness, and transparency. This movement does not seek to seize power, but to establish balance; it does not demand obedience, but invites participation; and it aims to renew, rather than dismantle, existing institutions, dedicating them to the service of the people who sustain them.

## VI. Addressing Common Concerns and Potential Doubts

Skepticism is an inherent response to proposals for dramatic shifts in governance, particularly amidst periods of disillusionment and polarisation. However, it is precisely due to the failures of existing systems that bold, transparent reform becomes not merely possible, but essential.

**"Won't This Lead to Chaos?"** Order and security are not compromised but strengthened within this model. The government retains emergency powers during crises and maintains a trained peacekeeping force to ensure institutional stability. However, these powers are subject to popular oversight, ensuring accountability without paralysis.

**"What About National Security and Foreign Policy?"** Professional diplomats and strategic experts will continue to operate, but their agreements and actions will be transparent and subject to public sanction. Defence strategies, foreign aid allocations, and alliances will require citizen approval. National security is enhanced when it is founded upon the collective will of its citizens, rather than the discretion of a few.

**"Is This Realistic in a Modern Country?"** The requisite technological infrastructure already exists, including open voting platforms, secure citizen ID systems, and public finance dashboards. Switzerland already employs referenda for major policy guidance, and Estonia utilises digital democracy frameworks. The proposed model constitutes a system-wide implementation of established best practices, scaled for broader populations.

**"Won't People Just Vote for Populist Promises?"** Direct democracy in this framework incorporates safeguards against unchecked emotional decision-making, including multiple policy options, transparent assessments of consequences, expert-backed summaries, and phased implementation. Informed choice is actively encouraged over impulsive reactions.

**"Is This Just Another Utopia?"** No. This model represents a return to the foundational democratic principle that governance exists to serve the will of the people. It is not speculative idealism but a grounded, logical framework, already undergoing testing in various global contexts. It offers a mechanism for perpetual improvement through enhanced visibility and participation, rather than a promise of perfection.

**"How Is This Different from Communism or Socialism?"** This system is predicated on individual freedom, private ownership, and a free-market economy. Unlike communism, it does not abolish private wealth or centralise economic control. Unlike socialism, it does not impose collective redistribution at the expense of individual incentive or merit. Citizens retain their earnings and choose their contributions.

**"Does This Empower the Majority to Abuse Minorities?"** The framework is established with inviolable core rights: freedom of expression, privacy, bodily autonomy, and legal equality. While local governance can adapt to cultural values, it cannot override these fundamental rights. Every citizen is constitutionally protected, irrespective of origin or belief.

**"Could This Lead to Tyranny of the Mob?"** A decentralised system incorporating checks and balances, expert input, implementation delays, and clear constitutional guardrails significantly mitigates this risk. Policies necessitate deliberation and multiple stages of validation, precluding arbitrary passage.

**"Isn't Central Authority Necessary in Emergencies?"** Central authority is necessary in emergencies, but only on a temporary basis and under strict oversight. Emergency powers are limited in scope, duration, and purpose, and are subject to citizen renewal, ensuring rapid response without enabling long-term authoritarian tendencies.

**"Will Voter Apathy Weaken the System?"** Engagement is voluntary but incentivised through civic rewards, priority access to benefits, or public recognition. Automation protocols ensure that low participation does not paralyse governance functions.

**"What If Vested Interests Sabotage the System?"** Transparency serves as the primary defence. All processes are public, and every action is traceable. Attempts to subvert the system will be visible, subject to accountability, and prosecutable. Citizen oversight makes corruption significantly more difficult to conceal.

**"Aren't Some People Too Uninformed to Vote Wisely?"** Education and contextual information are integrated into every policy proposal. The system operates on the premise that individuals, when presented with clear options and relevant facts, will make rational choices. Furthermore, decision-making is layered, meaning not all matters require mass voting.

**"Does This Overthrow Existing Systems?"** No, it upgrades them. The objective is refinement, not destruction. The fundamental structure of governance—courts, public services, diplomacy—is retained, but the opaque filters shielding decision-makers from the populace are removed.

These inquiries are vital and are welcome. A system worthy of implementation must withstand scrutiny. Dialogue, debate, and dissent are integral to the legitimacy of the Decentralised People's Government model.

# Advancing the Decentralised Governance Model

The questions and concerns explored throughout this document are vital; a robust system must withstand rigorous scrutiny. We invite and welcome continued debate, dialogue, and considered dissent, as these processes are integral to the ongoing legitimacy and evolution of the Decentralised People's Government framework.

Historically, significant systemic transformations seldom originate from established hierarchies. Instead, they typically arise from the conviction and proactive engagement of individuals who recognise the limitations of prevailing paradigms. Having reviewed the principles, practical applications, and responses to common concerns presented herein, the imperative shifts to individual agency and collective action.

This initiative does not seek to supplant existing institutions by force, nor does it require external validation from established power structures. Its advancement is fundamentally predicated on the engagement of informed citizens. Whether one holds a position in local government, is affiliated with a political organisation, works in journalism, engages in advocacy, or is simply an attentive citizen who perceives the value in decentralised governance, one's role is critical.

For political leaders and community organisers, the invitation is to embrace this Charter as a foundational framework. Integrating its principles into existing platforms and implementing local pilot programmes—such as citizen-driven budgeting, policy polling platforms, or public oversight panels—can demonstrably illustrate the practical efficacy of decentralised governance as a systemic upgrade, rather than a mere theoretical construct.

For individual citizens, the call to action is to actively advocate for their rightful place in shaping public life. This involves promoting the initiation of referenda, insisting upon comprehensive budget transparency, and encouraging the establishment of citizen participation platforms within their localities. Such advocacy should be pursued through persistent, well-reasoned engagement,

challenging the notion that governance operates independently of the populace.

While resistance from entrenched systems may be anticipated, the inherent momentum derived from demonstrated practical advantages—such as reduced corruption, enhanced public services, and increased community satisfaction—will inevitably propel the normalisation of decentralised principles. The concept of self-governance is not radical; it is a timeless principle that gains strength and acceptance through its consistent application.

This framework offers not a utopian ideal, but a tangible, improved societal reality. It is founded not on uncritical faith in political figures, but on a robust, active trust among citizens. It envisions a system of governance that operates as an integral part of the community—shared, transparent, and fully accountable—rather than an external authority.

Therefore, we urge every individual to engage in informed discourse, to disseminate the principles of this concept, and to initiate practical steps within their spheres of influence. Your voice is not merely permitted; it is an indispensable component of this transformative endeavour. The evolution towards a decentralised future is already underway; collective action is required to realise its full potential.

# Reclaim your future.

# Power to our people.

The evolution towards a decentralised future is already underway; collective action is required to realise its full potential. Copy and share this document.

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